



THE OUTLINE OF A LECTURE DELIVERED IN
OXFORD,
BY PERMISSION OF THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND THE MAYOR,
AND DEDICATED TO THE UNDER GRADUATES OF
THE UNIVERSITY,
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.

LONDON:
HOULSTON & STONEMAN, PATERNOSTER ROW,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

PRICE 2d.

To the Under Graduates of the University of Oxford.

Gentlemen,

As to the motives by which I am actuated in dedicating to you the following Lecture, are present to your minds, I offer no apology for the liberty of so doing, and respectfully invite its careful perusal.

To the best of my ability, I have endeavoured to exhibit the Tobacco question in its various aspects in relation to the physical and social condition of mankind, and if this feeble attempt should only have the effect of inducing some abler exponent to "supply my lack of service," by throwing a more powerful shell into the stronghold of Bacchus, I shall greatly rejoice, and gladly avail myself of the materials he may supply in the prosecution of a crusade, and with which I count it my honor to be associated, against an evil, the magnitude of which no finite mind can comprehend. May God in his condescending goodness, induce many of you to abandon the very exceptionable and injurious use of Tobacco, by a consideration of your privileges, and the corresponding amount of responsibility consequent thereon, as also from the future position in society you expect to occupy, and to which, in your best moments, you doubtless with becoming ambition aspire.

May those who have not yet overcome their natural instincts and faculties, never be influenced by the example of those who have, and thus be prevented from making the humiliating confession of one who said "Video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient faithful servant,

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

London. April, 1854.



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MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

The announcement at the head of the bill calling this meeting is either *Fact* or *Fiction*. If it be the latter, I shall not only obtain, but deserve your reprehension, and if the former, I shall, at least, obtain your *sympathy*, if not your *commendation*.

It is stated that the question for examination involves extensively the interests of millions of mankind.

The interests of millions of mankind, whether for *good* or *evil*, ought to excite the *concern and anxious solicitude* of every reflecting mind.

When the capabilities of the human mind are considered in connexion with the auxiliaries which are provided by our merciful Creator, for the attainment of moral and spiritual elevation, it is painfully oppressing to the spirit to witness the pursuit of practices, whereby His benevolent designs are perverted by those, for whose benefit they were appointed. And as the ostensible object of this meeting is to examine the use of Tobacco, as contributing extensively to this result —“I beseech you hear me patiently.”

We propose in the first place to enquire—Is Tobacco a necessary article for the daily use of mankind? Now this question is not to be decided by a show of hands, or by the simple reply of *yes* or *no*. Probably with the full complement of inhabitants of this city, or were the question proposed to this audience, there might be a majority who would decide in the affirmative; but the question must be examined in all its bearings, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion. What then is the nature of this agent? In pharmaceutical classification it stands associated with Thorn Apple—Deadly night shade—Opium—Coculus Indicus, and other narcotic substances, nor is the essential oil of Tobacco less powerful and deadly than other agents with which it is classified, and but for the fact that its use is a popular conventionalism, it would be alike avoided and deprecated.

The oil of Tobacco, as well as an infusion from its leaves, is one of the most active poisons in the vegetable kingdom. The essential oil contains an acrid principle which can be scarcely separated from it, except by the action of fire, and fire by which it is separated does not destroy it. Dr. Christison says, “the empyreumatic oil of Tobacco is well

known to be an active poison, which produces convulsions, coma, and death."

Experiments have been tried, and it has been often ascertained that two drops of the essential oil rubbed on the tongue of the largest dog would kill him in a few minutes—and a Hottentot when smoking his wooden pipe, which absorbs the oil, can destroy a large serpent by merely applying the end of it to his nose. If then Tobacco belongs to the most powerful and deadly class of narcotic poisons, it must necessarily, when introduced into the human system, produce effects of a corresponding character. To these statements, whatever may be the practices of those who hear me, their intelligence will compel them mentally to subscribe. We shall now speak of the effects of Tobacco on the human system, and the method of its operation. In this particular, there is a great diversity of opinion, even among medical gentlemen. Some say, the volatile principle, when inhaled, is instantaneously conveyed to the brain, through the medium of the lungs—some, that the absorbents in the mouth become the channels of communication; but if the olfactory nerves convey scent—and if the gustatory nerves convey flavour, these conductors may also convey the narcotic agency of Tobacco to the brain, by instantaneous operation.

Nor is Tobacco limited in its effect, the whole nervous and muscular systems come under its power. It is no uncommon thing to be told by persons who use Tobacco, that pain in the head is the penalty they have to pay for their amusement. Now if any persons present wish to ascertain the cause of such pain, they have only to examine the brain of any inferior animal, and it will be seen that the small blood-vessels, which are dependent on the healthy action of the nerves for contraction, may, in consequence of weakened nervous power be overladen, and thereby the whole mass of brain be disturbed, which would necessarily occasion pain by pressure from the skull and to these combined influences, that dulness and depression of which Smokers, Chewers, and Snuffers are occasionally the subjects, are attributable, and only can relief be obtained by recourse to that which engendered the uneasiness. A physician of considerable eminence recently told me that he never smoked two cigars without having a violent headache as the result. And pray what, I inquired, would you say to me if I informed you that I pursued a practice which I knew would produce such an

effect? A confused smile was the only response. The folly of indulgences of this kind by those who know both the cause and its effect is most unaccountable!

But there are other effects resulting from the use of Tobacco, which claim our consideration. Unnatural stimulation of the salivary glands, which occasions an increased secretion of saliva, which is almost invariably the result of smoking, must necessarily disturb the animal economy. The ejected saliva is required for purposes of health and of comfort, and cannot be thrown away with impunity. This wonderful contrivance, if there were no other displays of Divine *wisdom—prescience* and *benevolence*, claim for Him to whom we are indebted for all things, the highest admiration, and adoration of the most exalted created being.

Who can mentally survey the wonderful contrivances of the human system, without being filled with wonder that all its component parts should have been presented to the Divine mind called into being; put into motion, and that a certain rate of action should have been determined, in order to keep the whole in harmony and in health? and how strange is it that the body of man, with which he is the most familiar of all things, should occupy so little of his consideration, in order to carry out the designs of his Creator respecting it.

Again, the effects of Tobacco exerted on the stomach by its introduction, when mixed with saliva, cannot fail to be productive of evil. This feature of the subject is strongly contested by some, but what says the faithful medical exponent? "If it were not for these practices, we should have comparatively little to do!" Moreover, the narcotic power of Tobacco must find its way into the system by assimilation, and thereby an amount of physiological depravity is established by which the natural instincts and faculties are overcome, and thus the pernicious and repulsive agent becomes a fascinating indulgence.

Snuff is not so generally used as the pipe and cigar, but nothing can be more exceptionable than the habit of snuff-taking. Many instances of distressing irritability of the brain have resulted from the use of snuff, and when the practice has in sickness being discontinued, the most distressing reaction has been the result. A medical gentleman one day said, his interrupted speech arose from the stuffing of his nostrils. And his only reason for using it was, because he liked it, forgetting that the injury he sustained was daily increasing, and becoming apparent to every eye.

And now we enquire, can an article possessing such properties, and producing such effects, be necessary for the daily use of mankind? No one whose reason is not beclouded by its use, and who is not in the condition we have described will for a single moment attempt to prove it is. Our next question is, if Tobacco be not a necessity, who ought to unite in suppressing its use? First, the avowed guardians of public health ought to do so. Why? Because they are supposed to be acquainted with the cause of disease, as well as with the properties of remedial agents. And it is as much their duty to prevent sickness, as to relieve it.

I am aware that I expose myself to the charge of obtrusion. I feel, however, as one did, when accused before Anthony with being accessory to the death of Cæsar, who said, "I glory in the accusation." In this particular I dare speak out and say that an evil of such immense magnitude demands their faithful exposition. Nor can they be silent and blameless. Unhappily, however, by far the greater part of the medical body either smoke or snuff, and within the last few days I was told by one of their number, that Tobacco had become an artificial necessity in the present state of society. But were this the fact, it would be as needful for ladies as for gentlemen; but happily, except in very few instances, none of the modes of employing Tobacco are resorted to, by our fellow country women, unless they be of the lowest class.

Scarcely can any scene be more ridiculous than that of a patient consulting a medical adviser who is under the influence of Tobacco, to ascertain whether he may continue the practice which has robbed him of health. The weak stomach and trembling muscles require tonics, and after paying for advice and medicine, the tonics are by consent, neutralized by the narcotic power of Tobacco. Medicine cannot produce its legitimate effect, and something else is resorted to, and the Doctor and the Tobacconist are handsomely supported by this ridiculous course of conduct! We do not forget that some persons of strong constitutions and favourable occupations escape such consequences; but multitudes, alas, do not. In my investigations, I hear strange things on this subject. A dispenser of medicines told me not long since, that a person in his employ wished to insure his life, and when examined, it was discovered that the organs of the chest were much disordered, *solely* by the use of Tobacco,

for scarcely any thing but water was drank by him. The conditions of his being passed were that he should very much diminish its use. He was succeeded some time after in his situation by another smoker, who inveterately pursued the habit, and who was also temperate in the use of drink, and he became deaf and blind, and ultimately died of delirium tremens! In the same town another person informed me, that for ten years he had been trying to force nature to yield to his desire to become a smoker, but to no purpose, it always makes him sick and ill, and a kind neighbour (a tobacconist) he says, has promised to do what he can to help him in the matter. "He has some splendid 'bird's eye,' and will fit up an apparatus by which he shall draw the smoke through water, to deprive it of its poisonous and potent property." Bread, salt, and cammomile blossoms have been mixed with Tobacco to weaken it, but all in vain. Nature always revolts. It is time some extensive crusade was employed to diminish this *nature disturbing, health destroying* practice. Medical men must abandon smoking and snuffing. Few of them, if any, can be supposed to chew Tobacco, and why should they use it all? *They* well know that every one would be better without than with it, and I scarcely hold a conversation with one who does not make such a confession before I leave him, and in most cases, when put in juxtaposition, the advantage is decidedly in favour of those who are free from its power. Irritability is not always the effect of Tobacco and Snuff, but it is seldom indulged in, to any extent, without its betrayal. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Hypochondriasis are its legitimate effects, and under the influence of these scourges, many sad scenes of self destruction have occurred in human history, and with many such I have been made acquainted. The difficulty of deterring persons from attempts to overcome its repulsive agency, by shewing that serious injury must necessarily be the result, arises from the fact, that high authorities in the medical profession both use it and recommend it. Not many days since, I was told by a young surgeon, that he could not have any thing to do with the Anti-Tobacco Society—because he smoked himself. To which I replied, "I am surprised you do." You know what effects narcotics produce as well as I do, perhaps better. And you know that sooner or later it will punish you.

It has already done that, he replied, and I wanted to insure my life some time ago, when it was discovered that I had

brought on a defective action of the heart, and I have been obliged to decrease the quantity from an ounce a day to two pipes! I repeated my expression of surprise that he should use it at all, and then was informed that the habit was acquired in the *dissecting* room. To the inquiry, how did those manage who could not smoke or take snuff? He said "They had the advantage over us who did, I must confess!" But statements such as these, however multiplied, will not convince some, and those who are convinced promise themselves that they shall escape what others suffer, and if one came from the dead to warn them, even that would not deter them from their rash and reckless conduct! There is not a medical man in the kingdom who can prove, and few will make the attempt to do so—that the human system is not injured by the daily use of Tobacco. They therefore ought, one and all, to unite in its condemnation and suppression.

* In the next place, every avowed guardian of public morals ought to aid in the suppression of Tobacco. Ministers especially. They are the professed "ambassadors of Jesus Christ" to beseech "men to be reconciled to God." Tobacco is the great obstacle to their enterprise. What immense numbers are there who addict themselves to the practice of smoking, who never think of going to a place of worship at all. "What interests," said a stranger to me this morning, "are connected with a man's leaving off smoking! Sometime ago," he added, "I smoked a good deal, and I have seen sad things done by smokers." "I believe, sir," I said, "that mental power is very much weakened by its frequent use, and under its effects men become an easy prey to vices of every kind, and are thus 'led captive by the devil at his will.'" "I know" he said, "it is so. I have been a good deal in the commercial room, and I know it has unfitted men for business, and it must unfit them for better things." To every one who takes an impartial view of the subject, it must be apparent that it cannot be otherwise than a great hindrance to the progress of the gospel. There must be some great cause for the neglect of public worship. By some it is said to be strong drink. This doubtless is one great cause, but the use of strong drink is very much induced by the use of Tobacco, and never can these habits be suppressed while Tobacco is so extensively used.

This opinion is, however, by some disputed, but only by those who have given themselves no trouble to trace the effect

to the cause. Those who have done so, are prepared to affirm, that for every ten persons found in public houses who are simply drinking, there are a hundred smoking and drinking. How can it be otherwise? Every smoker knows the tendency of his practice to produce thirst, and a few days ago a person who occasionally tries to smoke a pipe, told me, he never can do so without something to drink, to counteract the effect of Tobacco, which always causes a trembling in his whole muscular system. Added to this, drink and smoke are natural associates, and the smoking circle is invariably the drinking circle. If then Tobacco be *the* great impediment to the advancement of the masses by whom we are surrounded, ought not those who profess to seek their elevation, to unite in one general confederacy for the suppression of this formidable adversary?

But friendship forbids in some instances, and the "right eye" and the "right hand" are too dear to be cut off in others. We want the co-operation of those who profess to be barriers around the pit of perdition, but we must first strive to awaken in their minds some vivid apprehensions concerning multitudes of their fellow men, who are living without God in the world, and who are in danger of smoking away their *time*, their *money*, their *health*, and their *souls*.

In the midst of so much agency, having for its object the suppression of vice in town and country, is it not sad to learn, that for every 102 persons in England and Wales, including men, women, and children, there is a seller of intoxicating drink to be supported? It is time that public opinion should be aroused, and that some effort, proportioned to the existing evil should be employed for its removal; the difficulty, however is great, to induce co-operation. Those who do not smoke scarcely look upon the habit as a vice, and naturally think that as so many good men smoke, it is mere amusement. Those who do, cannot be expected to join a crusade against it—and in some instances, so extensive is the practice, that it is doubted whether an audience can be obtained to hear the subject opened. One day, in an adjoining county, a tradesman said to me, "you will get no one to hear you lecture about Tobacco here—for our mayor smokes—our clergyman smokes like a furnace—our independent minister smokes like a steam engine, and I have seen four out of six of our medical men smoke, and nearly all the principal people in the town smoke." To this I replied, "there was the greater

reason why the subject should be agitated," and when a meeting was called there were at least 400 persons present.

Such a state of things ought not to exist, and must not continue. We all know how inferiors are influenced by the example of superiors, and especially in that which is evil. Employers can do much, and if they consulted their own interests, they would do all in their power to remove the evil from the land.

Parents must also take this subject into consideration. Many a promising youth has grown up in life, on whom parents have looked with pleasurable anticipations, but they have had to follow them to early graves, in consequence of this habit. It is said by a German physician, that more than half the deaths of young men in that country, between the ages of 18 and 25, occur in consequence of excessive smoking, and in this country there is great danger of the practice growing to the extent it has done there. Nothing can be more afflictive to a parent's mind, than to see his sons, on attaining manhood, sicken, fade, and die, and especially when their removal from this world is occasioned by excesses of this kind. If they wish to see them healthy, strong, useful, and happy, they must dissuade them from using this pernicious, enervating, and health destroying agent.

After all that can be said, we are not ignorant of the fact that this is one of the most difficult subjects with which to deal, as by far the majority of the male population of the country, above 16 years of age, make use of Tobacco in some form, and to borrow a figure—"This monster of the ooze and the mire no sword can pierce, and no discipline can tame." While this figure may, and does apply to the evil very extensively, I am happy in knowing, that after calling public attention to the subject in 10 different counties, considerable interest has been awakened, and many who have long been addicted to the practices of smoking and snuff-taking, have given up their habits, and rejoice in being delivered from its enslaving power, and I hope to live long enough to visit every county in England, and lift my feeble voice against this terrible evil, which has grown to so fearful an extent.

Since the Great Exhibition of 1851, street smoking has greatly increased, and for the month ending the 10th of October last, 2,886,359 pounds weight of Tobacco, were imported into this country, over and above the quantity imported for the corresponding month of the former year.

And notwithstanding the increased price of provisions, £161,000 more were paid last year for duty, than for the year 1852! Unless then it can be proved that Tobacco is indispensable for the use of mankind, we repeat, that all who have influence ought to do everything in their power to discountenance and suppress its use.

We shall now exhibit some modern inventions for the use of smokers. The first is called a patent Anti-Nicotine pipe. This invention, as you perceive, consists of a receptacle, which is made to screw on about the middle of the stem, and in the process of smoking the essential oil is deposited in it. This novelty increases the evil it is said to remedy. Such is the virulence and potency of this deposit, that small birds would perish on approaching it, merely by inhaling the vapor which it emits.

Now what can be more ridiculous than the supposition that this invention can be of any service to the smoker? The accumulated oil emits the vapor continually, and every time the smoke passes over it, the volatile principle which the new smoke contains, is increased in its power by this accumulation! What is there to which mankind will not resort in order to enrich themselves, if the simple will only patronize their ingenuity? The person who gave me this stinking affair, told me, that after using it at night, his tongue, mouth, and throat were so dry in the morning, he could scarcely endure the sensation; and no wonder, it would probably kill a person not accustomed to it, to smoke it for a quarter of an hour! I now show you a drawing of another invention. This was supplied to me by a gentleman I met at the Didcot station while waiting for a train, and who told me, that he smoked nearly all day as he had no other employment. In the centre of the stem there is a receptacle, about the size and shape of a large egg, which is made to screw on, and in this a piece of sponge is placed, through which the smoke is drawn, and thereby the foul and virulent matter is prevented from passing into the mouth. For about three weeks this matter is allowed to accumulate, and then the following process is performed:—Two iron plates are used in pressing the sponge to squeeze out its contents, then it is washed in spirits of wine, as nothing else will release the oil from the sponge, and the next process is washing with soap and water, “but” he says, “my servant always complains of being made sick and ill in cleansing it.” The

countenance of the narrator quite brightened up when he described the luxury of whiffing through the purified sponge. But who can hear of this gentleman's servant being made sick by the cleansing process, and not discover that the vapor from this accumulated filth must necessarily pass into the smoker's mouth, as in the case of the former, and with similar effects.

I now show you a dirty short pipe, with white spots on the upper and under side, where it was held by the teeth of the smoker. The former owner is the son of a nobleman. It has a cork fitted to put it out when a lady was approaching, and with this kind of *indulgence* the greatest part of his time has been employed, until his medical attendant says, he has robbed himself of ten years of his life. Do you wonder we should enquire, how can men, who are destined to live for ever, pursue such practices as these? Call it religious cant, or whatever you please, but in prospect of death, judgment, and eternity, would these practices be pursued but for the mind-perverting power of this sensualizing agent! Surely under its influence human responsibility is forgotten, and the designs of God in human history are contravened. Money—Health—Intellect, and the means and opportunities of rising in the scale of social being, are all sacrificed to this degrading vice. The scenes we daily witness, more than justify the most extensive efforts which can be employed, in order to weaken as much as possible, this fashionable and detestable custom.

Those who move in the walks of life where these habits are avoided, have no conception of the evils which are connected with them. Having occasion to sleep at an Hotel in a provincial town, a few months ago, I saw three gentlemen in the course of the evening, walk into the room in which I was sitting. One of them called for a cigar and a glass of brandy and water. After smoking a few minutes, the bell was rang, and a pipe of Tobacco called for, as, to use his own language, he could not smoke *that devil*, which he designated the cigar. Another called for a pipe and brandy and water, and a third did the same. The first of the three came into the breakfast-room the next morning, and complained of his head, saying, he could not sleep, and as he heard "boots" about at four o'clock, he wished he could have got up and smoked a pipe by the kitchen fire, to kill his time. I asked him if he knew that time was the most valuable thing in the

world, that it was given for the purpose of preparing for eternity, and whatever might be thought respecting that subject, it would be sad when death came, to look back on time which had been squandered in such pursuits. No justification was attempted, but on the contrary, a humble confession of guilt, and an expressed resolution to discontinue such a course of life. The second who entered the room, I was informed, continued smoking and drinking until he could not see his hat, and at twelve o'clock they all retired to bed. Is this conduct becoming rational and accountable beings? If anything can oppress the spirit, surely these practices must do so.

Millions of mankind thus spend their evenings, and although the fact can be corroborated by the scenes which every night occur, and which may be recognised by investigation, scarcely do you ever hear anything said about it; and while pages and volumes are written in which the aboundings of evil are deplored, no mention is made of this stepping stone to vice every kind.

Strong drink has been designated the god of Britain, but this is the *semi* god—Tobacco is *the* god. More persons are enslaved by the latter, and more dominant is it in its power over the instincts and sensibilities of mankind than the former. Anything will be abandoned rather than Tobacco. It is preferred to food, and the poor, if their wives and families have nothing to satisfy the cravings of nature—will have Tobacco. I was informed by a person, on whom I can rely, that he called to enquire one day about a boy in sickness, and was told by his mother that she asked his father for a penny to buy an orange to moisten his parched lips, but he refused with an oath, and went to the tobacconist's, and with his last money bought Tobacco, and came into the sick chamber smoking his pipe! And at the close of a lecture in Reading, one of the audience rose and said, that if he saw at dinner-time a mutton chop, a beef-steak and a pipe of Tobacco on the table, if he could not have the pipe and the food, he would have the pipe in preference to the food! We want to guard you against habits which have the power of establishing such a condition of physiological depravity—especially do we wish to preserve the young. But how are they to be preserved? Example is more influential than precept, and especially for evil. "The young" said a physician with whom I recently conversed, (and whose consulting

room stinks of smoke), "begin to smoke too early!" But do they not learn of their elders, I enquired. "Yes," said he "I suppose they do." Yes, and I know it. Gentlemen throw away their cigar ends, and the boys pick them up, puff them out, and thus the habit is acquired. "That reminds me" he rejoined, "of what I saw the other day in Bath; the gentlemen smoked until they approached the station, and then threw away their cigars, and the boys scrambled for them." It is to be feared, many have in this way commenced a career, which has ended in ruin. Smoking has induced habits of indolence and dissipation, and thus companionship with the abandoned may be traced to picking up a still burning cigar. Take heed of throwing temptation in the way of the young. Could they be dissuaded from the use of Tobacco, a vast amount of penury, sickness, and misery, would be prevented in their history. Few persons are prepared to receive the assertion, but it would not be difficult to prove that more persons lose their health, and probably many more lose their lives, as the result of smoking, than of drinking, and as for lunacy, the numbers who deprive themselves of intellect by the use of snuff and tobacco, is doubtless far greater than from any other cause. Medical men not unfrequently admit, that nothing is more detrimental to mental power than Tobacco, and certainly the worst vices to which mankind resort, are generally found to have been perpetrated by persons who indulge in its use. I have heard a person with his cigar in his mouth, and who had once been a professor of religion, say, when reproved for sabbath desecration, that if he thought God wished to interfere with the liberties of his creatures, that he would rather be in hell without him, than in heaven with him! There is no aspect in which this subject can be viewed, which does not present motives to seek its suppression. In a variety of ways its use is a snare and a scourge. In the *Oxford Chronicle* for the past week, reference is made to some cases of affliction in the cancer hospital, of a very serious nature, headed *Warning to Excessive Smokers*. "We learn that there are some frightful cases in the hospital just now, which are worth noticing as a warning to others. One is the case of a cabman, who was smoking his pipe on the stand, and being called off hastily, he tore away a portion of the skin of the lower lip, which stuck to the pipe; he has suffered a martyrdom. The lip continued to increase to the size of a man's fist, it then

ulcerated away to the lower jaw, exposing the gum and teeth, and has now unfortunately commenced ulceration on the upper lip.* There is also a horrid case of cancer in the tongue, arising from the constant habit of smoking, either by excoriation from heat, or from the poisonous influence of the narcotine of the tobacco conveyed in the smoke. There have been altogether eight or nine cases of tongue cancer, all attributable to excessive smoking." Although such cases as these rarely occur, a large amount of pain is often experienced by the fumes of tobacco, even by those who have long been accustomed to it, and you who are present to night, if you were to speak out, could tell some strange tales in your own history, and in the history of those with whom you have been associated. We are, not, however, without hope, that some of you will at once break your pipes, and from this time employ your money, time, and talents for better purposes, and no longer attempt to find excuses, for continuance in that, which every one of you are fully aware, instead of doing good, must necessarily entail on you a vast amount of evil. Those who spend their time and money, and have no other means of subsistence than the labour of their hands, can have no prospect better than that of a home in the union-house in the decline of life. You do not, of course, like to be told this, but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and you know it. A tradesman in the town of Richmond, told me that he could put his hand on the shoulders of nine men out of ten in the poor-house there, and say "you know that but for the pipe and glass, you never need have been here." The same person told me, that he visited thirty public-houses out of sixty-four, in that small town, one Sunday night after leaving a place of worship, and in every one of those houses he found a room filled with smoke. The census sabbath of 1851 gives a startling account of the London population. Out of less than two and half millions of persons being within a radius of eight miles

* The removal of skin from the lip would not under ordinary circumstances have led to such a result. No doubt the poisonous agency of Tobacco on the skinned lip, and the predisposed condition of the system by its previous use, contributed to this result. We have heard of a great smoker keeping a perpetual wound in his tongue, by the almost constant use of Tobacco. Not long since, at a lecture on this subject in the town of Trowbridge, a person who did all in his power to disturb and interrupt the lecturer, had previously a cancer cut out of his lip which smoking had induced.

of St. Paul's Cathedral, more than two millions were absent from public worship on the evening of that day. This startling announcement has excited considerable concern, but Tobacco has escaped recognition and condemnation in connexion with this also. And with an amount of evidence which cannot be rationally controverted, an inflexible rejection of the fact still prevails, even by those who seem to be most concerned about it. Can eight millions be spent annually for Tobacco, and probably a much larger sum for strong drink to accompany it, without keeping men from public worship? This agent is tolerated where it ought not to be, and scarcely does any one attach to it the evil it is doing; but as I believe it lies at the foundation of a vast amount of immorality and sabbath neglect—as I believe it is not only health destroying, and mind perverting—but endangering also the souls of millions of mankind, I am compelled to speak out, and to say that those who have taken most pains to look into the subject, are only just looking at the surface, that it is beyond the comprehension of any finite mind, and therefore demands a diligent and careful investigation, in order to ascertain something of its magnitude, that corresponding efforts may be put forth to arrest its progress. Many good men have enquired, how is it that more good does not result from the means in operation for the instruction and salvation of mankind? As described by our Lord, seed is sown in a diversity of soils. The sower went forth to sow. He had the right kind of seed—but some fell by the way-side—some on stony ground—and some on good ground. The latter only became fruitful—and it is much to be feared that the use of Tobacco has much to do with choking the seed of the kingdom, whereby it becomes unfruitful. We have souls as well as bodies, and it is a matter of great importance in what way we employ our time and our talents, we have enemies who are seeking our destruction, and there are means, appointed whereby we may escape from hell, and fly to heaven. Happy should I be, if, as the result of my effort in this place, to night any should resolve on giving up at once and for ever, the practices I feel it my duty to condemn. Many have done so in other places, and I have the satisfaction of knowing they are far more healthy and happy as the result of their altered habits.